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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1488

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CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

GRISHIN URGES SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN MOSCOW

PM101100 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 83 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Putting the Achievements of Science and Technology-- at the Service of the National Economy. Meeting of the Moscow City CPSU Organization's Aktiv"]

[Excerpt] A meeting of the Moscow city CPSU organization's aktiv was held yesterday. Its participants examined the question of the Moscow city CPSU organization's tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy."

A report was delivered at the aktiv meeting by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The aktiv meeting was addressed by Yu.V. Rebrov, first secretary of the Oktyabrskiy CPSU Raykom; K.V. Frolov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences A.A. Blagonravov Machine Science Institute; V.T. Saykin, general director of the AVTOZIL Production Association; Ye.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; L.N. Yefremov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; P.S. Pleshakov, USSR minister of Radio Industry; A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and N.A. Lakota, secretary of the N.E. Bauman Moscow Higher Technical School party committee.

Also taking part in the meeting's work were S.G. Shcherbakov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Section; secretaries and section chiefs from the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; V.I. Konstantinov, instructor at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational and Party Work Section; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

This meeting of the party aktiv, V.V. Grishin said, has to discuss the city party organization's tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy."

The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress is of important political and national economic significance. It is aimed at the consistent implementation of the CPSU's course toward the accelerated development of the economy, the further strengthening of our state's defensive might, and improving the Soviet people's life on the basis of increased efficiency of social production and the introduction of the achievements of science and technology.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government show constant concern for the development of science and technology and the introduction of scientific and technical achievements in the national economy. They are guided in this by V.I. Lenin's instructions concerning the need to comprehensively develop science and technology as a powerful factor of the growth of society's production forces. V.I. Lenin taught us that science's inseparable ties with life and the needs of the national economy are an immutable condition for its fruitful development.

The 24th, 25th, and 26th CPSU Congresses, relying upon Lenin's instructions, elaborated the fundamental principles of the party's policy in science and technology. The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) plenums specified the party's tasks in the development of science and technology. Major tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, V.V. Grishin went on to note, now face the party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations in the capital and the entire Moscow city CPSU organization.

Over the last few years much has been done in Moscow to accelerate scientific and technical progress in the national economy. The highly efficient models of new machines, technology, instruments, equipment, and materials, developed by Moscow's scientific research institutes, design bureaus, and industrial enterprises are widely used in the entire country's national economy. The planning and organizing of the scientific process have been improved in the capital. The automated draft planning systems and the automation of scientific research are spreading increasingly widely. The material and technical base of the organization of science is being steadily consolidated, and increasingly wide use is made of electronic computers and different means for the mechanization of engineering and scientific labor. The creative links between scientific organizations and production enterprises are developing consistently. A significant contribution to resolving the tasks of scientific and technical progress is being made by the collectives of Moscow's VUZES. The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is being helped by the capital's scientific and technical community--the organizations of scientific and technical societies and the societies of inventors and rationalizers.

Nevertheless, the shortcomings in the matter of accelerating scientific and technical progress, noted in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, can also be found in the activity of Moscow's scientific research institutes, design bureaus, VUZES, and industrial enterprises.

Moscow's party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations have to do much work to mobilize the creative energy of workers, engineering, technical, and scientific cadres, scientists, designers, and draftsmen for the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy."

The resolution by the CPSU Central Committee and the government must be discussed by party raykoms, primary party organizations, and labor collectives, bearing in mind that the communists in each party organization, in each enterprise collective, and in each scientific institution must be clearly aware of their role in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the national economy. It follows that the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress should be widely reflected in the report and election party meetings and conferences.

The resolution on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress must be widely explained to the workers and the engineering, technical, and scientific cadres, and their creative labor and initiative must be mobilized for the successful implementation of the set tasks. The discussion of the resolution and its explanation must be accompanied by the elaboration of specific measures. The task of party raykoms, of party and soviet organizations, and of economic leaders is to organize all this work.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress must be promoted by the improvement of planning and by the introduction of targeted program planning for the development of science and technology. The resolution envisages beginning with the 12th 5-year plan, the development of all-union, republican (interrepublican), and sectorial (intersectorial) scientific and technical programs, as well as scientific and technical programs for regions and territorial-production complexes. The priority allocation of financial, labor, material, and technical resources is envisaged so as to ensure the implementation of these programs.

At present Moscow's academic and sectorial scientific research institutes and design bureaus and the city's industrial enterprises are participating in the implementation of 147 all-union scientific and technical programs, 110 of which are aimed at resolving some of the most important scientific and technical problems and 37 are comprehensive targeted programs. They cover the most important national economic sectors: machine building, power engineering, transportation, light industry, public health, and others. The task of economic leaders and party organizations in the scientific institutions and enterprises is to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of targets stemming from the scientific and technical programs.

The party raykoms and the party committees must monitor the implementation of the "List of Stages and Targets of Scientific and Technical Programs Under Implementation by Moscow Organizations," drawn up at the initiative of the Moscow CPSU gorkom.

The elaboration of regional scientific and technical programs is highly significant for Moscow. This significance stems from the fact that their compilation ensures the combination of sectorial and territorial planning and makes it possible to take the city's interest more fully into account and make most efficient use of local opportunities and resources and of scientific forces in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

At present, on a city-wide scale, we have elaborated and are implementing comprehensive targeted programs for the development of industry until 1990, the modernization and retooling of enterprises sector by sector, the development of the energy system until 1990, the development of all types of transport, and also comprehensive programs for the mechanization of manual labor and the efficient utilization of labor resources. A 20-year Moscow-wide program for scientific and technical progress is being elaborated. The Moscow City Planning Commission must ensure the thorough study of this program.

In order to significantly improve the utilization of the country's scientific and technical potential and intensify the integration between science and production, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have instructed the appropriate all-union organs to implement measures for the development of the network of major production and science-and-production associations and enterprises, as well as for the further concentration of the effort and resources of scientific organizations on the solution of pivotal tasks which would ensure the satisfaction of the national economy's current and long-term requirements.

At present Moscow has 43 science-and-production associations which ensure the concentration of material, financial, and labor resources and the most rational utilization of scientific and technical cadres in the most important avenues of scientific and technical progress. The experience of the activity of science-and-production associations has shown them to be highly efficient. They have halved the duration of the cycle from development to putting items into production. The growth rates of labor productivity in the associations is treble the average indicators of the city's industry.

However, the potential of this progressive form of combining science with production is not being fully utilized. Some science-and-production associations are not working efficiently enough. This is because of the separate planning of science and production, the lack of the necessary experimental base, and the purely formal unification of scientific research institutes with enterprises unconnected by a common plan for the development of new equipment, materials, or technology. The city has quite a few similar small scientific organizations which are incapable of resolving major scientific and technical problems. The Moscow City Planning Commission, in conjunction with ministries and departments, should analyze the activity of scientific research institutes, design bureaus, and planning organizations in each sector and formulate and submit proposals to concentrate their efforts and resources on the most important avenues of scientific and technical progress and on merging or abolishing weak organizations.

The effectiveness of the work of science and production collectives depends to a considerable extent on the availability of a well-equipped testing and experimental base. However, many scientific research institutes, design bureaus, and enterprises do not possess such a base. At the same time the existing experimental production units, shops, and sections are equipped with obsolete equipment and are underequipped, which prevents them from carrying out testing and experimental work in the necessary volume. Ministries and departments often overload testing plants by getting them to engage in series production.

The development of an experimental base is being carried out too slowly. There have been extreme delays in the construction of buildings at the scientific research institutes of light and textile machine building, heating appliances, and timber processing machine tools, the automobile and tractor institute, and at the experimental pneumatic apparatus plant. This is caused by the inadequate allocation of capital investments by ministries and the unsatisfactory work of construction and installation organizations in the construction of these projects.

The economic leaders of the city's scientific research institutes, design bureaus, and enterprises must analyze the state of the material and technical base and outline measures to further develop it in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and government resolution.

Great tasks face VUZ scientists in accelerating scientific and technical progress. VUZ leaders and party organizations must strive to increase the productiveness of VUZ science and link it more closely with the tasks of scientific and technical progress and the national economy's requirements in the development of fundamentally new equipment, advanced technology, and progressive materials which match the best achievements. Academic institutions are to carry out measures in the training and retraining of experts for the creation and servicing of flexible automated production units and automated planning systems. The organization of special faculties and departments at VUZES and sections and groups at technical colleges and vocational and technical schools is envisaged.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution points out that the broad automation of production processes on the basis of the use of automated machine tools, machinery, and mechanisms, standardized equipment modules, robot complexes, and computers are to be considered among the main areas of work for accelerating scientific and technical progress.

It is well known that quite a lot is being done in Moscow in this respect. Some R4 billion of capital investments have been spent on the modernization and retooling of enterprises in the past 10 years of which R700 million were spent in 1981-1982. Industry is making increasingly broad use of technological and monitoring equipment with numeric program control and the use of microcomputers and robot systems.

The level of manual labor in the city's industry has fallen somewhat as a result of the retooling of enterprises and the automation of manufacturing processes. This has made it possible to secure the entire increase in the volume of industrial production in the current 5-year plan by increasing labor productivity.

At the same time the leaders of some enterprises are not making full use of the existing potential for achieving better results in this work. At many enterprises the reconstruction is incomplete and takes many years and as a result obsolete technical solutions are being applied in a number of cases. When reconstructing and retooling enterprises it is necessary not simply to replace obsolete equipment but also to achieve the broad automation of production processes, the creation of flexible automated production units, and the introduction of automated machine tools and machinery, robot systems, and computers.

In conjunction with ministries and departments the Moscow City Planning Commission must draw up a regional program for the creation of automated production units and the introduction of flexible technologies and automated planning systems.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution provides for measures to be formulated for the further broadening and deepening of production specialization and collaboration with maximum standardization of machine assemblies and components. To this end a 15-year targeted program for the specialization and development of intersectorial production units in Moscow should be completed, providing for the closure of unprofitable production units, the removal of some of them outside the city limits, and the fullest satisfaction of the needs for output of intersectorial application.

Production units manufacturing output of intersectorial significance must be concentrated and specialized on the basis of using modern technical solutions, applying automated manufacturing processes, and introducing low-waste, labor-saving, and energy-saving technologies.

The activity of scientific research institutes, design bureaus, VUZES, and industrial enterprises must be aimed at improving the technical standard and quality of output and accelerating the development and production startup of new types of industrial products. During the first 2 years of the 11th 5-year plan 620 new types of machines, instruments, and means of automation were created and put into production in the city, and three-fourths of them correspond in terms of their technical standard to the best Soviet and foreign models.

In addition it should be pointed out that industrial output is being updated on the basis of modern scientific and technical achievements only slowly at many enterprises. The proportion of output assimilated more than 10 years ago is growing year by year and amounts to 35 percent of the total production volume.

A number of light industry enterprises produce consumer goods of low quality.

The technical standard and quality of output is largely determined by the organization of work on certifying products by quality category. The proportion of output in the top quality category has become the chief indicator on whose basis enterprises are given incentives for qualitative indicators and socialist competition results are summed up. In Moscow industry this indicator has reached 45.4 percent of the volume of output subject to certification. Individual labor collectives in the city produce practically all output in the top quality category. At the same time experience of output certification has revealed a number of serious shortcomings in this work. The resolution provides for substantial improvement in all work on output certification. Economic leaders and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations of associations and enterprises are obliged to reorganize production on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress so as to prevent the production of uncertificated output. We must do everything to ensure that all output of Moscow enterprises is produced and evaluated at the top and first categories.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution also formulates other measures to accelerate scientific and technical progress. They directly concern all sectors of Moscow industry. The task consists in equipping all the city's plants and factories with automatic lines and automatic complexes, robot engineering facilities, and computers and implementing other measures which will make it possible to considerably improve the technical standard and quality of industrial output and sharply increase labor productivity not only in individual operations and production lines but also in the city's industrial enterprises as a whole.

A great role in accelerating scientific and technical progress and in retooling the national economy belongs to machine building. Moscow machine-building plants are to organize the production and series manufacture of new models of trucks and passenger cars, and the Lenin Komsomol Motor Vehicle Plant is to ensure the creation of a model-demonstration facility for the production of passenger cars using flexible technology. It is necessary to increase the production of automated machine tools, machine tools with numeric program control, means of automation and other machine tool building output, robot engineering complexes, and computers and the creation and production startup of new, highly productive equipment at plants in instrument making, construction, road, and chemical machine building, the electrical engineering industry, and machine building for light industry and the food industry.

The technical improvement and further development of heavy industry sectors--ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, power generation--must be ensured on the basis of the accelerated introduction of scientific and technical achievements.

In light industry the main directions of scientific and technical progress must be to increase production, improve quality, and expand the range of consumer goods with regard to the demands of fashion.

Questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress also apply to other sectors of the national economy. Much must be done for the technical improvement of enterprises in the Moscow railroad network, the subway, and the truck, surface passenger, and other forms of transport. Much must be done to introduce scientific and technical achievements into construction and the construction materials industry. In construction progressive methods of work organization and manufacturing processes must be introduced more widely, and it is necessary to strive for considerable improvement in the level of labor mechanization. It is necessary to organize the development and production of new structures and materials with a high level of plant and installation readiness and, on this basis, the creation of plans for buildings and structures ensuring a reduction in material and labor expenditure and the cost of construction. Experimental construction should be expanded with a view to improving architectural, volume-layout, and structural decisions. Scientists, engineers, and designers must make a significant contribution to resolving problems in municipal services and the public services sphere.

The party gorkom, raykoms, and party organizations are obliged to keep questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress constantly in their field of vision and to enhance the responsibility of economic leaders for further improving the activity of scientific establishments and industrial enterprises in developing progressive equipment and technology and introducing it into production.

All these urgent problems demand more active work by Moscow Gorispolkom, the Moscow City Planning Commission, main administrations, administrations, and the Institute of Economic Problems of the Comprehensive Development of Moscow City's National Economy.

In connection with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, V.V. Grishin went on to emphasize, the role and significance of party leadership of the business of accelerating scientific and technical progress in the national economy are increasing.

It is the task of party raykoms and party organizations of scientific research institutes, design bureaus, and industrial enterprises to focus the attention of labor collectives on problems of enhancing the efficiency and quality of scientific research and design and planning work and to increase the responsibility of economic leaders and specialists for augmenting the contribution of collectives to resolving tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress in the national economy. It is very important that scientific research institute and design bureau party organizations show constant concern for the correct placing of communist specialists in decisive work sectors, improve the selection and training of scientific cadres, and enhance their responsibility for the fulfillment of targets for developing new equipment and technology.

Party organizations must improve the standard of the ideological, political, and moral education of the scientific and technical intelligentsia, promote the development of socialist competition in scientific collectives, and

try to ensure that it becomes an increasingly important factor in accelerating scientific and technical progress. More attention must be devoted to creating a situation in collectives in which the creative abilities of scientists, designers, planners, and researchers would be widely revealed.

Party organizations must involve trade union and Komsomol organizations, people's control organs, and the scientific and technical public in work on accelerating scientific and technical progress. It is necessary to galvanize the activities of organizations of scientific and technical societies and the society of inventors and rationalizers.

The party and the government, displaying constant concern for the further development of the country's economy, science, and culture, have adopted an important resolution on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress in the national economy. Great and crucial tasks have been set, on whose resolution the acceleration of our movement along the road to communism depends. Now it is necessary to organize the realization of these tasks.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the Moscow city party organization, the workers, the scientists, and the engineering, technical, and scientific cadres in the capital, under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, will ensure the successful implementation of the tasks set by the party for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the national economy for the purpose of further enhancing the Soviet state's economic and defense might.

CSO: 1800/152

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. SAID TO PLAN BASING CRUISE MISSILES IN SOUTH AFRICA

PM161603 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

["International Commentary" by A. Nikanorov: "Washington Is Threatening Africa"]

[Text] The latest meeting of the leaders of the "front line" states, which has just ended in Lusaka, has again demonstrated their unity and firm desire to stand up to Pretoria's blackmail and to thwart the racist regime's aggressive actions against the independent countries and the liberation movement in the south of the African continent.

The representatives of Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Zambia, and Botswana, and also the leaders of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] and African National Congress [ANC] liberation movements gathered for the summit conference at a complex and crucial moment in the international situation, after the Pentagon's high-handed aggression against Grenada. "The U.S. President is lifting his hand in a militarist salute with increasing frequency," the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL notes in an article devoted to Reagan's political views. Reagan's creed is described even more accurately by the U.S. journalist (R. Dagger) in his recent book entitled "Reagan the Man and the President." Primarily, the author writes, Reagan proceeds from the following premise: "No matter how corrupt or bloody a dictator may be, no matter how corrupt or repressive a military junta may be, they deserve Washington's full support if they are anticommunist."

Africa is a long way from the United States and Grenada, but it too is threatened by Washington's increasingly adventurist course. Attracted by the clearly pathological hatred of the ringleaders of the apartheid regime for the "Reds," the U.S. President has declared the Pretoria racists to be "traditional allies" and has announced a course of "constructive cooperation" with them. One of the forms of this "cooperation" is the manufacture by the racists of their own nuclear weapons. It is known that practically the whole contingent of South African nuclear physicists was trained in the United States. If you take into account the existence of plans to deploy U.S. cruise missiles in the Republic of South Africa [RSA], you can imagine what a threat to the independent African states is presented by the misanthropic regime of the white obscurantists, so highly regarded

by official Washington. Grenada, as many observers warn, is by no means the last step in the strategy of unbridled militarism and armed adventures pursued by the White House, which, furthermore, has acquired the knack of getting other people to pull its chestnuts out of the fire.

So the meeting in Lusaka was all the more important and timely. The African states which are in the front line of the struggle against racism and imperialism called on all freedom-loving forces to step up all-round support for SWAPO, recognized throughout the world as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. The most painful blow to Reagan's diplomacy is their decision "to denounce and reject outright any U.S. attempts to link the question of granting independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola." As Tanzanian President J. Nyerere bluntly put it, "Namibia is illegally occupied by the RSA military, while the Cubans are in Angola at the request of that country's lawful government. It is therefore irresponsible to link these questions..."

Irresponsibility marks many of the actions of the present U.S. administration. Nonetheless, sooner or later it will have to answer for them. For the bandit attack on Grenada and the excesses perpetrated on its occupied territory. For the racists' undeclared war, supported by Washington, against Angola. For suppressing the Namibian people's freedom to decide their own destiny. Everything will have to be answered for.

CSO: 1807/49

INTERNATIONAL

'PARALLEL WITH HITLER' SEEN IN GRENADA INVASION

PM161630 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Nov 83 p 10

[Article by Ye. Ambartsumov under the rubric "International Life":
"There Is Still Time..."]

[Text] The American giant's aggression against tiny Grenada has made many things clear. Primarily: The fact that the belligerence of Reagan's administration is neither bombastic words, nor political poker, nor even simple threats, but evidence of a completely serious intention to resolve international questions by crude force and to use the very same force to regain U.S. positions in the world lost over the last few years.

For the sake of this the U.S. administration, without any hesitation, tramples in the dirt not only the UN charter but even the charter of the OAS, an organization established at Washington's initiative. As can be seen, the accurate observation by the founders of Marxism that the bourgeoisie discards the very laws which it has earlier promulgated is also applicable to international relations.

Washington refers to some "invitation" by the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, asking it to participate in the invasion of Grenada. In the first place, however, the prime ministers of Barbados and Jamaica have now made it clear that Washington itself inspired this "invitation," planning an invasion even before the assassination of Grenada's Government leader Bishop, which provided the desired pretext. In the light of this fact, the reference by Mrs Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, to a "dangerous power vacuum" being created in Grenada emerges as a forged card, prepared in advance. Second, the charter of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States prescribes that measures "to ensure collective security" must be taken unanimously--and Washington proclaimed Grenada's occupation to be precisely such a measure--and the charter, furthermore, makes such measures conditional on "external aggression." It is, however, well known that there was no other aggression apart from the U.S. aggression; as regards unanimity, three out of the eight members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States refused to take part in this action.

Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg of Imperial Germany described the international treaty on Belgium's neutrality as a scrap of paper when German troops invaded that country in 1914. He thus brought eternal shame on himself, and the stamp of aggressor and the reputation of brazen violator of international law on the German Government of the time. As we can see, the Reagan administration is acting according to that model.

When Dark Memories Are Stirred

The label of "evil empire," which President Reagan tagged on our country, has come back to Washington like a boomerang. These words clearly hover over the U.S. Marines and naval ships.

The facts that have now come to light have dispersed the smokescreen of disinformation with which the Reagan administration attempted to cover up its unprovoked aggression. Neither a Cuban base, nor a military airport were found on Grenada: Only a defenseless, small people. As regards the Americans living there, mostly medical students or pensioners who have emigrated to that paradise-like corner, no one threatened them and not a single one of them died at Grenadian hands.

But the references to some kind of "threat" against U.S. security are evidence that the U.S. administration is openly using Hitler's tactic of so-called "preventive wars." It has been repeatedly tested by Israel against the Arab countries, so why should Washington not take the well-trodden path? Today--Grenada, and next it looks like Nicaragua and Syria. The distance--2,500 and 10,000 km away from the U.S. borders respectively. But President Reagan has impressed on the American people from the television screen that "a threat to our security could arise" there and that Americans must be aware of the "strategic importance" of these areas. What else but Hitler's "lebensraum"?

It is plain to see that, once burnt in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism has begun its current round of aggressions with small, weak countries--Lebanon and Grenada. Here, too, there is an obvious parallel with Hitler, who began with Austria and Czechoslovakia. The clips from the latest U.S. cinematographic records being shown in our country bring memories not only of the barbarous U.S. air raids on Vietnam, so strongly recreated by Frank Coppola in his movie "Apocalypse Now," but also of the Polish movies about the start of World War II: The armored German fascist army against the brave Polish cavalry. Even the methods used by the U.S. occupiers are sinisterly similar. Murder of mentally retarded patients in an asylum during the taking of Grenada's capital, arrests and executions of revolutionaries--members of the Grenadian ruling party, and searches--face to the wall!--of peaceful citizens. Even a local quisling was found--British Governor Scoon. Only a month ago, by staying in Grenada, he was confirming the legitimacy of the rule of Bishop and his party. But the Americans came, first twisting his arms and later, judging by everything, greshing his palms, and--lo and behold--it appears that Scoon sent a letter--backdated!--to the prime minister of Barbados requesting the invasion. This is exactly the same request as Hitler received, as a result of threats, from "President" Haha of dismembered Czechoslovakia.

And now Scoon has broken off Grenada's diplomatic relations with the socialist countries, established legitimately and actually under him; is trying to recall Grenada's diplomatic representatives abroad, appointed by Bishop's government again under him; and finally is asking the U.S. troops in advance to stay on the island, and they, of course, are magnanimously respecting this "request." It is clear to everyone that all Scoon's "initiatives" have been prompted by his new masters.

Some sincere--or so it seems--words about an intention to "prevent the spread of communist ideas in the western hemisphere" crept through Reagan's incoherent television chatter about "Cuban threat" and "Soviet base." It is obvious that the U.S. president seriously considers his country to be the successor of the "anti-Comintern pact" between the three fascist regimes in Germany, Italy, and Japan, which have sunk into oblivion. But he is unwilling to grasp a fact perceived a long time ago by his country's astute politicians: The revolutions which have already occurred and those that are yet to occur in Latin America (the latest example being the peaceful revolution in Argentina which has ended the military junta's rule) are the work not of "Moscow's hand" but of that continent's people themselves, who can no longer bear to live under the heel of despotic regimes sponsored by Washington.

The parallels with fascism are not far-fetched: Even during the Vietnam war West European, and even many American, intellectuals described the U.S. policy as fascism directed externally [obrashchennyy vovne]. Reagan's international policy is even more dangerous, since he has replaced the broad social programs introduced by Johnson with a monstrously inflated military budget.

The Temptation of Power and the Danger of Messianism

While remembering the defeat of fascism, we must not forget the fact that the Nazi anticommunist messianism "operated" for many years and resulted in the death of tens of millions of people.

U.S. messianism was born when the first settlers in the New World appropriated the virgin lands and exterminated the original Indians with impunity. It gathered self-assured strength when the United States took over the richest territories from neighboring Mexico and suppressed rebels in Cuba, the Philippines, and Nicaragua. It was inflated to its limits after the Americans' easy victories over the already weakened enemy in both world wars and the intoxication of the postwar economic boom. It seemed that this messianism had receded under Kennedy's intellectual administration and reached its lowest point after the defeat in Vietnam. It seems, however, that it was not in vain that the founding fathers inscribed the U.S. state seal with the words: "He has favored our undertakings." Ignorant provincial messianism has now overwhelmed the White House and is striving to gain revenge for the defeats in Vietnam and elsewhere. The Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD is right in warning: "The United States under President Reagan's leadership is turning once again to primitive practices...."

Self-assured messianism is dangerous when it senses its own strength. This strength leads to temptation and seems to be the crowning argument which overcomes any considerations of morality and sober political reasoning.

But the mouthpieces and champions of messianism cannot see further than their own noses. They do not understand that they are setting precedents which are dangerous to themselves. They seriously believe that they are making the world a happier place by giving its progress and culture--as they see them, of course--and are insulted when they encounter opposition. The inhumanity of this "civilizing mission" was angrily condemned even by Lev Tolstoy in Chapter 17 of "Hadji Murat," which was banned by the czarist censorship.

Power messianism turns into a worldwide danger when it becomes the official ideology of a "superpower." Reagan's megalomania and paranoia, which foreign correspondents familiar with the White House describe, have evolved from a private instance of mental pathology into the nidus of a mass contagious disease. It would after all, be frivolous not to notice that the feat and successful--although not to the extent that Washington would have liked--occupation of Grenada has generated a wave of confused and almost irrational chauvinism in the United States. Judging by public opinion polls, 8 out of 10 Americans approved this disgusting decision by their president, looking like a wild outburst of brutal chauvinism which, in the final analysis, is the very same fascism.

The reason behind the outbreak of power messianism can also be sought in the anti-intellectual nature of the incumbent U.S. administration. In contrast with the preceding administrations, the helm of state is not in the hands of the big shots of business, who have squeezed the experts out. The truth is that this business is basically provincial, from California, more impudent and enterprising, but less skilled in the intricacies of world politics. Self-assured and obtuse political operators, imagining themselves to be the saviors of mankind, are being intoxicated by the power behind them. They look on this power as a sword capable of resolving all problems at a single stroke. When it proves incapable of reviving the economy, they direct it externally, to Lebanon, for example. But if the imperialist policy of strength worked unflinchingly in the past, now it is doomed to defeat. This is being proved by the contemporary Near East. At the cost of hundreds more Israeli lives--the thousands of Arab lives were not taken into account--Begin seemed to have won the sixth Near East war, but the prospects for Israel are increasingly dark. Begin's victory turned out pyrrhic, and this is the real reason for his departure.

As far as Reagan is concerned, he actually attempted to convince his fellow citizens that the U.S. interventionists in Lebanon would, as he said on television, become a "factor of order and stability." The deaths of 300 Americans have given these words a darkly ironic connotation. This is why thoughtful U.S. observers now speak of Reagan as President Pyrrhus.

How Wars Begin

Over 20 years ago people in the United States were reading the science fiction novel "Fail-Safe" by E. Burdick and H. Wheeler. A familiar subject. U.S. radar picks up an unidentified aircraft approaching the States. It appears later that it was a civilian airliner off course. But the buttons have already been pressed and the U.S. nuclear bombers are carrying their deadly cargo to Moscow. The misunderstanding is cleared, but not all the aircraft can be recalled. The bombing of Moscow is inevitable, and the U.S. president offers the Soviet leadership to bomb New York in exchange. This is the dreadful price for preventing a world war.

The novel was published right in the middle of the Caribbean crisis. It is not known whether President Kennedy read it, but he learned a firm lesson from history: any incident can cause a world war. This is why the U.S. president at the time, even though he was striving to achieve the withdrawal of Soviet missiles from Cuba, did so in such a way as not to cause any infringement at all of USSR interests and prestige. President Reagan is acting in exactly the opposite way.

When a "superpower" parades its strength and draws the conclusion that it is allowed to do everything--and acts accordingly--the hotbeds of military danger in the planet are immediately multiplied. No sooner is one international crisis over than another flares up, and the world is in a constantly feverish state. Militarist dictators in small and medium countries, looking at the big ones, are ready, according to the well known expression, to light the conflagration of a world war so as to fry themselves an omelette.

The well-known incident with the South Korean aircraft showed that there is not even a mechanism for resolving crisis situations between the United States and the Soviet Union. After the Caribbean crisis President Kennedy moved on to improve relations with the USSR and encountered mutual understanding from our leadership. Experience has thus shown that crisis situations can, in some way, also bring benefit by their sobering effect and by encouraging cooperation.

It is, of course, regrettable that U.S. policy is becoming degraded under Reagan. But whether we like this or not, we are all living on the same planet, and life itself on it depends primarily on relations between our two countries. When they deteriorate, the whole world catches a fever. It is, furthermore, worth giving a reminder that it was U.S. international science researchers who applied to these relations the theory of no-lose games. According to this theory, one opponent's loss is not necessarily the other one's gain: on the contrary, both could gain more, or lose less, if they cooperate.

And So, What Next?

The Reagan administration's adventurist actions have caused unprecedented alarm in the world, and not only among Washington's opponents. The invasion of Grenada was condemned by all the U.S. NATO allies. The unacceptability of Reagan's course was clearly substantiated by British head of government Mrs Thatcher, who is normally in solidarity with him. If we accept the principle that the United States has the right to invade other countries, she declared, then "we will face truly dreadful wars."

A polarization of all forces is presently taking place objectively and everywhere on one issue: whether to safeguard or destroy international peace. To use Lenin's terminology, two groups are forming--the groups of war and of peace. The first, headed by Reagan, intends to "save" mankind from communism at any price, not excluding nuclear war, even though there will be no one to save in such an event. Mrs Kirkpatrick, the demoniacal fury of this group, threatens not only communists but even grumbling allies: She actually declared that Mitterrand's decision to condemn the invasion of Grenada did not reflect the French people's opinion. Could it be that Mrs Kirkpatrick intends to send the Marines to France to bring some sense to its president?

The second group, despite all its class and political heterogeneity, is united by an awareness of the gravity of the contemporary situation in the world and the rejection of war as a means of resolving international conflicts. Even in the United States there is a noticeable division among the conservative forces which brought Reagan to power.

This only goes to underscore the contradictory and inconsistent nature of those who, while distancing themselves from Reagan's Grenada adventure, continue to implement and defend the official NATO line. The government headed by the very same Thatcher intends, just as before, to give shelter to U.S. nuclear missiles in Britain while not only lacking control over them but even being unable to guarantee the lives of those protesting against their deployment. Thus, Mrs Thatcher will find herself in Scoon's position and the British bobbies--in the role of "collaborators," lining up British people with their faces to the wall on the Americans' orders. A bright prospect, indeed, for proud Albion!

There is, however, another option--delay the installation of the missiles and discuss the latest Soviet proposals. The West justifies its intention to "upgrade its arms" by the claim that we already have now 350, now 360 SS-20 missiles and that the Soviet Union supposedly cannot be trusted. So why don't they take us at our word? We are offering to immediately reduce their number to 140, in other words 2.5 times, provided the cruise missiles and the Pershing-2, those particularly dangerous and provocative weapons, do not appear in West Europe.

Ideas worthy of attention have been put forward in recent days by the leaders of Canada, Sweden, and Austria. Austrian Chancellor Sinowatz, for example, called on the United States and the USSR to agree in Geneva

on the basic elements of an accord and to agree on the details, without any hurry, over the next few months. This could probably be done if the U.S. side wished to continue the talks--especially in view of the fact that it is spreading rumors about some kind of new proposals--and not to break them off by starting to deploy the missiles, which is planned for literally the next few days. Meanwhile Washington stubbornly rejects all advice not to burn its bridges, which is being overtly or covertly given to it by some of its own allies.

Today, perhaps for the first time in the past few decades, the urgency of the present time has powerfully drawn both trends of the international, and especially the European, workers movement toward the necessity of united action. Their struggle to defend peace acquires a truly key significance. Whether or not the delicate balance in Europe, assuring its security, will be preserved depends on the champions of peace in the FRG, Britain, and Italy, who have already demonstrated their growing strength and selflessness but have so far been unable to make their governments follow their peoples' will for peace. The British Labor Party and the West German Social Democratic Party are following the call of their democratic and internationalist conscience, while the Italian Socialist Party seems to have forgotten its antiwar traditions. Under such conditions, special significance attaches to the purposefulness of the leading working people's party in that country--the Communist Party.

The tense situation requires all democrats and revolutionaries to maintain not only their vigilance but also coolness and political reason in their behavior. The tragedies of Grenada, Lebanon, and the Palestinian liberation movement show that leftist extremism is particularly dangerous now because it gives interventionist policy the pretexts it desires and because it compromises and weakens the progressive forces.

It is gratifying to see that the international communist movement's unity is strengthening in the struggle for peace. The initiatives put forward by Yu.V. Andropov have demonstrated our party's constructive position and its readiness to discuss and consider any proposals for consolidating international security. It is still not too late to force the war party to retreat.

CSO: 1807/50

INTERNATIONAL

WESTERN RADIO INDIRECT PSYCHOLOGICAL PROPAGANDA METHODS DISCUSSED

LD161024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1415 GMT 5 Nov 83

["Lies for Export," broadcast in the series "Antennas Aimed at the East," with correspondent (Larisa Kopelova) and Professor (Vladimir Savelovich Komarovskiy), doctor of philosophical sciences and chief of the Ideological Work Department of the Scientific Research Institute of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences--live or recorded]

[Text] The mass media have been and remain a main means of foreign policy propaganda of imperialism in general and of subversive propaganda against the USSR and countries of the socialist community in particular. First and foremost among them is radio. It would be naive to suppose that the American, British and West German governments spend millions on the Voice of America, BBC, Deutsche Welle and other means of propaganda in order to entertain our audience, illuminate the essence of any events or to raise its cultural level. The aim of the activity of these radio stations is of course different. Our product, say the instructions for workers of Voice of America, for example, must in fact be a basis for conclusions supporting our policy and our aims.

[Kopelova] That was an extract from the recently published book "Lies for Export," written by Doctor of Philosophical Science, Professor (Vladimir Savelovich Komarovskiy), chief of the Ideological Work Department of the Scientific Research Institute of the Academy of Social Science of the CPSU Central Committee [name and title as heard]. The author is at the microphone:

[Komarovskiy] The aims of the bourgeois foreign policy propaganda of imperialism were and remain unchanged: To do everything possible to subvert socialism from within, to achieve the restoration of this or that form of capitalism in our country and in the other countries of the socialist community. At the same time, when we speak of the methods of bourgeois propaganda, they certainly do change. Bourgeois imperialist propaganda tries to adapt to the changes taking place in the international arena and inside our country. Actually, with the coming to power of the Reagan administration, this propaganda became much coarser--if I may put it like that--it became more harsh. Methods of subversive propaganda came to the forefront: It turned basically into a psychological war. In internal

propaganda any forms or methods which it uses are as a rule fairly open, whether it be a liberal form of struggle against socialism, or die-hard anticommunism, they are fairly open. But in broadcasts aimed at socialist countries hidden methods of manipulation can be found, designed to penetrate people's awareness without being noticed, making use of the fact that not all people reflect, not all of them analyze things, and that they sometimes react to events, phenomena and situations in a biased and emotional way. This attempt at a hidden, sophisticated approach to constructing propaganda is of course more characteristic of foreign policy propaganda than of the internal kind.

[Kopelova] Vladimir Savelovich, please tell us in more detail about these ways of manipulating people that are used by Western propagandists to win the attention and trust of their foreign listeners.

[Komarovskiy] There are many such methods. Let's start with the well known method of making criticisms of oneself. It is widely used in broadcasts by Western radio stations, in the publication AMERICA magazine and other Western information channels.

What does it amount to? Some kind of critical remarks are made about the current reality of the capitalist world. Often young people consider that this is an attempt to give an unprejudiced description of reality and the capitalist state of affairs. But this is not right. This method is designed to create trust and, if you look carefully, the criticism is as a rule superficial and does not affect the deep roots of the existence of the capitalist system. Let's say a criticism is made of bureaucracy in the United States. Then they go right on to say that bureaucracy is the most typical phenomenon of reality in 20th century organizations.

[Kopelova] In other words, that's the method of "a plague on both your houses."

[Komarovskiy] Yes. Well, you see, that is one of the varieties of that method when--let's say for example--bureaucracy and the activities of the mass media are criticized. But this method of criticism actually has a wider target. It does not always follow the aim of comparison, but it always aims at winning confidence, as I said before, with its apparent objectivity, and on the other hand at convincing people all the same that on the whole the capitalist system is working properly, that it is capable of overcoming its contradictions, and that really there is nothing so terrible for it, you know.

How is this done? For example, the existing situation is compared with the future. The prospects for the solution of those tasks or problems which exist in the United States are shown, the way to get over them. Even about crises, they always say: Yes, we do have crises, and the consequences of crisis phenomena, but after a crisis there is always an upsurge, and therefore there is nothing to worry about. In fact these criticisms make a very wide use of the psychology of perception. Another typical example: For example they broadcast about a strike at some works or other or at some

enterprise, or let's say at a firm. They describe why the people are on strike, what they are demanding. They are demanding a rise in wages because of inflation. In an interview given to a correspondent by a worker the question is asked: So the management does not agree to raise your wages? Answer: They agree. They agree to 12 percent, but we are asking for 15. But is it worth striking for 3 percent? Yes, it is, because 3 percent is such and such a number of dollars, and for this amount of dollars I shall buy x, y and z.

Let's ask ourselves: What remains in the consciousness? Very often it is not the fact that there is inflation in America, not that there is a crisis there, but how much can be bought for dollars.

[Kopelova] For your information:

[Unidentified male speaker] Sixty-five million people in the United States and the Common Market countries live today below the official poverty line.

[Unidentified female speaker] The fall in real wages of workers of the United States has been 19 percent in the last decade.

[Male speaker] The amount by which prices for consumer goods rise annually in the 10 most developed West European states is 8.2 percent.

[Female speaker] More than 30 million people in the capitalist countries are deprived of the right to work. Young people suffer particularly badly from unemployment: in the developed capitalist countries young men and women constitute 50 percent of the unemployed.

[Kopelova] Vladimir Savelovich, sometimes young people who listen to various foreign voices explain their attention to these broadcasts merely because good music and some interesting items of news are transmitted, at first glance harmless, since they are neutral reports.

[Komarovskiy] I am willing to believe that the basic motives for our young people--usually it is young people--to turn to the broadcasts of Western radio stations are indeed to be explained by musical enthusiasms, musical interests and interest in news broadcasts.

But I would like to draw your attention to the following circumstance: First, the musical broadcasts are, as a rule, interrupted with short news reports. You may say: So what? The person has got into a musical mood, and this news goes in one ear and out the other, as they say. No, psychologists have shown that when the attention is not concentrated, well designed phrases, information of a political or ideological nature stays in the memory without the listener being aware of it or wanting it to.

[Kopelova] It sinks in.

[Komarovskiy] It sinks in, yes, and the person doesn't even know who he got the information from. Sometimes he may pass on this content, without having any idea where he got it from.

Second, stories about musicians, about their lives, about their impressions, let's say, during their trips around the Soviet Union or other countries, certainly also bear a great ideological load. They preach the bourgeois way of life and sometimes even contain direct attacks on us.

It is not only a matter of information in itself: Of course, both the music and the news are included first and foremost in order to attract the listener. And to attract is already in a certain sense to cause a certain kind of harm.

Of greater interest, I feel, is the appraisal of bourgeois propaganda given by Western researchers. The government propaganda of the United States, (Tom Sorensen), an American specialist in the theory of propaganda, has said, is a mixture of probable, probable, ideas and information aimed at convincing other peoples to think and act in the way that America needs.

CSO: 1807/52

INTERNATIONAL

IZVESTIYA VIEWS TURKISH ELECTION RESULTS

PM151223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Nov 83 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Elections in Turkey"]

[Text] Turkey is our neighbor. The situation there is of interest to many IZVESTIYA readers, and the recent elections in the country have aroused keen responses in the world's press confirming--if that were still necessary--how complex and contradictory the internal situation remains in that country with its population of 47 million, a country at the crossroads between Europe and Asia and near to the present "trouble spots" in the Near East and Southwest Asia.

The very fact of the holding of elections in Turkey was remarkable. The National Security Council, comprising top army officers, which came to power in fall 1980, regarded the elections which it set in train as an important stage on the path toward a return to civilian rule, but it made absolutely no attempt to hide whom it preferred. On the eve of the elections Turkish President K. Evren spoke in support of the Nationalist Democracy Party headed by retired General T. Sunalp, and at the same time expressed unambiguous opposition to the other two parties which the authorities had allowed to participate in the elections.

Many foreign observers believed that, after attracting such support, the Nationalist Democracy Party would secure a majority of votes. This did not happen. It won 72 seats in parliament while the Motherland Party, headed by well-known economist T. Ozal, won 213 seats and thereby the right to form the government, which clearly will be formed from representatives of that party alone. Political observers, including those in Turkey itself, were surprised by the large number of parliamentary seats won by the Popularist Party--the third party allowed to operate.

The logical conclusion, therefore, is that the mass of the voters have their own views and their own opinions about the nation's fate, different from what was advocated by the Nationalist Democracy Party leadership, which is close [to] the ruling National Security Council.

Speaking on 8 November, President Evren stressed the great significance of Turkey's transition to a parliamentary form of government. Does this mean

that Turkey's recent past, so full of tumultuous events, now belongs to history? First there is terrorism. The military coup in Turkey in 1980 was explained by its organizers primarily by reference to the need to restore order in the face of an orgy of violence and terror practiced by inveterate rightwing fascist groupings and also by some extreme leftwing elements with no actual support among the masses. Every day up to 20 people were being killed by terrorists in the country.

Now even officials in Turkey point out that terrorism in the country is at an end. According to the evidence of those same officials, however, the police authorities are not moderating their "activeness." Between September 1980 and July 1982 about 30,000 trials were held in the country, and 25,000 people are being held in prison, the French journal LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE noted in its November 1982 issue. "The policy of repression," the journal pointed out, "has gone far beyond the framework of a fight against terrorist ringleaders." Many organizations which have nothing to do with terrorism, including trade unions and their leaders, have become objects of persecution.

In welcoming unreservedly this "aspect" of military rule in Turkey, official circles in Washington are making it clear to Ankara that considerably more is expected of it--in particular, the expansion of Turkey's military commitments in accordance with the Pentagon's far-reaching plans for the Near East, Southwest Asia, and the Persian Gulf. This is the point of Washington's demands for the deployment of "Rapid Deployment Force" units in Turkey--demands greeted with widespread opposition in Turkey which even its military circles have had to take into account to a certain extent.

In recent years Turkey has adopted a course of developing its ties with the Arab countries which is enabling it to successfully accelerate its exports. It is clear that the concession to the above-mentioned transatlantic entreaties would be a palpable blow to the position which Turkey has succeeded in winning in this region despite competition from Western countries. It is also true that in the political sphere there has always been a lack of principled consistency in Turkey's policy regarding the topical problems of a peaceful settlement in the Near East.

The second point that I would like to make regarding an examination of certain results of the 3 years of military rule in Turkey is on the country's economic position. The improvements--the overall growth in Turkish exports, the slowing down of the rate of inflation, which before 1980 exceeded 100 percent annually, and the revival of industrial production--must be set against the persisting extremely high rate of unemployment, the freeze on the working masses' pay, and the rigid austerity program conducted under IMF pressure. There is still a long way to go before a lasting improvement is achieved in Turkish finances and in the economy, on which political stability depends, and Washington is striving to further increase the burden of military spending on Turkey.

The economy remains a crucial sphere for future development in Turkey. With good reason the leaders of the winning Motherland Party were able to

draw attention to one of the most vital problems by stressing the questions of inflation, unemployment, and capital investments in their election programs.

In the same program the Motherland Party advocated Turkey's development of broad international ties, notably with the Soviet Union, while at the same time confirming Turkey's adherence to its NATO commitments.

Thus, if one judges it by its present program, the party which is to form the first civilian government since 1980 intends to pursue the same general domestic and foreign policy as the military government has pursued hitherto.

As for our country, the USSR has advocated and continues to advocate normal, good-neighborly relations with Turkey and the development of equitable and mutually beneficial business like cooperation, which is too important for safeguarding the interests of peace and international security.

CSO: 1807/51

INTERNATIONAL

PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON INTERNATIONALISM IN DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY

PM161331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Soviet People's Internationalism"]

[Text] The Soviet people's internationalism is manifesting itself increasingly fully in the turbulent course of events in our times and with the deepening of the processes of the world's revolutionary renewal. They stand before the entire world as a new historic community of people, demonstrating the triumph of October's great ideas and of the principles of Lenin's nationalities policy.

Living according to the laws of friendship and brotherhood, the USSR's nations and ethnic groups are marching along the path of great creation. Today their combined efforts are aimed at the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) plenums. The economy is being shifted to the tracks of intensive development via the creative energy of all the USSR's peoples. The advantages of the socialist system are being organically combined with the achievements of scientific and technical progress. The features of socialist civilization are being established. The exchange of cultural and spiritual values is expanding.

The struggle to fulfill the plans of communist building strengthens the cohesion of the Soviet nations and ethnic groups and the union of their labor and will in the name of the USSR's flourishing. All the country's peoples know in practice and from the example of their own lives the inexhaustible strength of collectivism, friendship, and comradeship. As the might of our united motherland grows and as socialist society draws increasingly closer to social homogeneity, this strength is manifested increasingly fully and deeply. The construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad, the transformation of the Non-Chernozem region, the implementation of the food program, and prolonged group flights in space are now all within our powers.

"...Today we can already sense well," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, "how the rate of our advance quickens when ideological work is rendered more effective and when the

masses acquire a better understanding of party policy, perceiving it as their own policy meeting the people's vital interests."

By highlighting ideological work in today's circumstances the Communist Party is inculcating in all working people in the country a correct and scientifically substantiated understanding of the correlation between all-Soviet and national interests. It is striving to ensure that the USSR citizen's internationalist conviction is not restricted only to the explanation of certain ideas and principles, is not just an abstract term, but is an inducement to a creative attitude toward labor and active deeds meeting state interests. A worker cannot be described as a consistent bearer of this conviction if, for example, he proclaims the importance of close cooperation between collectives from the rostrum while relegating orders placed by a fraternal republic's enterprises to the background and while in breach of commitments for the delivery of goods to consumers. The party requires an implacable attitude toward instances of national arrogance, parochialism, and departmentalism.

The noble principles of internationalism are embodied in the daily practice and the aspirations of our peoples. Through their labor efforts they enhance the USSR's international prestige and are doing much to develop good-neighborly relations with all countries regardless of their territorial position, size, or social system.

Solid ties of internationalism unite Soviet people with the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries. Developing on the principles of comradely mutual assistance and with total respect for the interests, specific features, and traditions of each one of these countries, our ties with them are improving and strengthening in all spheres of public life. It was noted at the 37th CEMA meeting that the USSR's peoples are making an increasing contribution to the solution of the comprehensive programs for economic integration. The Soviet Union is strengthening its cooperation with the states which have chosen a socialist orientation. With economic and technical cooperation from the USSR and the other CEMA countries Angola, Afghanistan, Democratic Yemen, Mozambique, and Ethiopia have built and are building projects of foremost national economic significance.

Soviet people stand on the side of the peoples struggling against imperialist aggression, terror, diktat, and violence. The American military's piracy in Grenada provoked the angry indignation of the united family of the land of the soviets. Our solidarity with the Sandinist people's revolution in Nicaragua and with all freedom fighters in Latin America, Africa, and Asia is strengthening. We give selfless assistance to the developing countries which oppose neocolonialism in order to consolidate their independence. Thousands of Soviet specialists, by working in those countries, are helping their peoples develop a modern economy, education, culture, and health service. The USSR citizens are known there as people with a sense of duty, honor, and selflessness.

Yes, the international significance of our people's creative experience, which they are generously sharing with all who wish to utilize it, is particularly noticeable today. In their turn, our people gratefully accept all the best things created by other people's revolutionary creativity.

The Soviet people act as the standard-bearer of the worldwide and truly internationalist struggle to assert on earth man's foremost right--the right to live. Now, when the incessant toll of alarm bells is heard from different corners of the planet, when the U.S. and NATO crusaders of anticommunism are threatening to cast the world in a nuclear catastrophe, the peoples of the USSR are rallying their ranks even more closely in the struggle against sinister imperialist plans which gamble with the fate of mankind. As can be seen from the 800,000-strong antiwar demonstration by Muscovites and the participation by millions of USSR citizens in the Week of Actions for Disarmament, our determination to save earth from conflagration is growing and our readiness to defend the gains of socialism is strengthening.

With their massive antiwar demonstrations and specific actions the Soviet people are confirming Lenin's words: "The point is not to 'proclaim' internationalism but to be able to be, even in the most difficult times, an internationalist in deeds." At whichever sector of communist building he may be, every working person must manifest the highest vigilance and organization and, through his active labor, enhance the economic and defense might of our multinational motherland.

CSO: 1807/47

INTERNATIONAL

NORWEGIAN-SWEDISH ARMS DEAL SEEING TYING SWEDEN TO NATO

PM131848 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Nov 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS Report: "Deal Concluded"]

[Text] Oslo, 10 Nov--Norway, which belongs to the NATO Bloc, and neutral Sweden have concluded a multimillion deal on the mutual development and supply of modern kinds of arms and military equipment. The agreement, which is unprecedented in the history of the development of relations between north European countries, is to last 15 years. The total value of supplies defined by the agreement, according to local press figures, may reach \$2 billion.

As a Norwegian Defense Ministry staffer informed Norsk Telegrambyra, the document envisages actual production of military equipment, which means the participation in this of the relevant sectors of both countries. It is intended that the Norwegian arms plant Kongsberg Vapenfabrikk will supply material for the production of the projected Swedish multirole JAS fighter while Norway will buy radar systems from the Swedish concern Ericsson and military vehicles.

"The aim of this agreement," Norwegian Defense Minister A. Sjaastad stated after signing it with Swedish Defense Minister A. Thunborg, "is to determine our common needs at an early stage and lay the foundation for further cooperation so as to develop armaments in conformity with the two countries' needs."

In this connection the democratic press notes that Norway's defense requirements, as distinct from those of Sweden, are directly determined by NATO aims and tasks, which, as is known, are shaped principally on the basis of Pentagon instructions. The present deal is new evidence of the NATO bosses' unremitting attempts to attach neutral Sweden still more firmly to NATO's war chariot by making use of traditional Nordic cooperation.

CSO: 1807/48

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

DEMIRCHYAN RECEIVES CUBAN AMBASSADOR--On 28 October, K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, received Rene Anilo Capote, Cuban extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the USSR, who is currently in Yerevan. During the warm and friendly talks, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan reviewed the achievements of the Armenian people in the fraternal Soviet family, and the dimensions of the republic's national economic development during the 11th 5-year plan period. [Excerpt] [GF160910 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 29 Oct 83 p 1]

CSO: 1807/50

NATIONAL

SVERDLOVSK 'YOGA' GROUP BROKEN UP; LEADER SENTENCED

[Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 August 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word report by B. Timofeyev under the rubric "On Atheistic Subjects," datelined Sverdlovsk and titled "Under the Shadow of 'Magnetism'."

The article is devoted to the activities of a yoga-mantra group in Sverdlovsk, organized and run by a certain Valeriya Aleksandrovna Sukhova. Timofeyev describes how the group developed from a "health group" set up "a few years ago" in Sverdlovsk, where "there are quite a few such groups." He admits that the yoga exercises with which the group started are, in themselves, "not a bad physical culture complex, given qualified medical supervision, of course...."

He then goes on to describe how Sukhova started collecting donations from her group's members which became her "basic source of income." According to Timofeyev, attendances started to drop and Sukhova, with the help of "certain adventurers called Ye. Tretyakov and A. Maltsev," set up a "club for lovers of the East" with permission from the leaders of the local house of cultural workers and proceeded to propagandize yoga-mantra and other aspects of Hindu religion.

Timofeyev then speaks of the rise of the Krishna movement in the West and says that "the movement, imbued with the spirit of anticommunism and preaching individualism, passivity, indifference toward those around you, and complete detachment from earthly life, became attractive to people in the West."

He turns again to the activities of Sukhova's group, describing some of its members as "the editor of ROSTORGREKLAMA, a senior lecturer in Russian language at the state university's philological faculty, senior scientific workers at the Urals Chemistry Scientific Research Institute, and others." He also names A.V. Bochkova, an astronomer who became a "zealous propagandist" of the religion.

Timofeyev reports that at the end of February Sukhova was sentenced under article 227 of the RSFSR Criminal Code and that when she was searched she was found to possess "33 gold objects valued at several thousand rubles," and continues:

"But a number of questions remain unanswered. How was it at all possible for such a group to be set up? It was not functioning only in private houses. Why was some mysterious 'club for lovers of the East' opened at the house of cultural workers? Who controlled the subject matter of lectures and the scientific competence of the lecturers themselves? Who sanctioned lectures by the strange adventurer in other institutions? The 'health group' functioned in the premises of plant clubs, and no one was interested in its composition, leadership, or permission by the competent medical authorities...."

Timofeyev claims that these questions have not been answered so far and "for this reason there is no assurance that a similar thing will not occur again." He ends his report by calling for effective atheistic propaganda and antireligious education.

CSO: 1800/127

NATIONAL

FEDORCHUK RESPONDS TO COMPLAINTS ABOUT MILITIA

PM071345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 83 First Edition , 2

[Unattributed article under the rubric "After Checking": "Preventing Violations"]

[Text] V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs, has informed the editorial office of the results of an examination of a roundup of letters sent to PRAVDA complaining about the work of militia organs.

The reply says that all signals were checked. The circumstances set out in them were partially confirmed, and the necessary steps have been taken on the facts brought to light.

Lushpenko, chief of the Kytmanovskiy Rayon internal affairs department in Altay Kray, failed to monitor his subordinates' everyday conduct. He has been dismissed in connection with this omission.

It was confirmed that there had been a coverup in the case of a motorcycle theft from Terekhov, an inhabitant of Mamlyutka City in North Kazakhstan Oblast. Criminal proceedings in connection with this case have now been instituted and an inquiry is being held. Mangalov, chief of the Mamlyuskiy Rayon department of internal affairs, has been reprimanded; his deputy, Bubleynik, has been relieved of his position; and Yakushevskiy, chief of the criminal investigation department, has been dismissed from the internal affairs organs.

Steps have been taken with regard to the chiefs of the Gubakha City and Industrialnyy Rayon internal affairs departments (Perm Oblast). Tatarkin has been dismissed from MVD organs for car theft and criminal charges are being brought against him. Yelshin, who acquired a second car, has been relieved of his position.

An examination of letters from Oktemberyanskiy Rayon in the Armenian SSR revealed two cases of crimes being covered up. An official inquiry is being held to establish which of the republic's MVD workers were guilty of this, and when the results are known they will be disciplined.

The ministry took additional steps in 1983 to fully eradicate violations of the law.

CSO: 1800/127

REGIONAL

VAYNO DISCUSSES NEED FOR FRANK, TRUTHFUL PROPAGANDA

PM111554 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 35, 29 Aug-4 Sep 83 (Signed to Press 31 Aug 83) pp 2-3

["Topical Interview" with Karl Genrikhovich Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, by Grant Gukasov and Anatoliy Makarov: "With Party Directness"]

[Text] Question: The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum did not merely generalize the experience of ideological work in present-day conditions, it did not only prove the need to further improve this work and bring it more into touch with the urgent demands of reality. It revealed the creative nature of this most important party matter and convincingly demonstrated that ideological education consists above all in finding a way to the hearts and minds of people taken as individuals. This is why our social thinking is constantly returning to the results and conclusions of the principled party debate at the plenum, which may be considered to have engendered this thought, which is focused on those questions of world outlook and inward development of the personality on which the future progress of our entire country depends. Comrade Vayno, is it right to take this view?

Answer: Yes, I believe it is. The tasks in the development of our society are so great and complex that it is simply impossible to resolve them through production methods alone, even given the utilization of the newest technologies and latest achievements of science. The reserves lie in man's moral wealth, in his ideological trappings. The constant enhancement of the working man's personality against the background of a powerful production potential can produce a great deal. We are currently endeavoring to introduce robots in production, but robots have to be told what to do, whereas what we need are real, live, thinking, mature people not trained merely to fulfill tasks, but fully aware of their social role.

These people also have to be addressed in a different fashion. Not employing general stereotyped phrases and slogans and appeals alone, no matter how correct or accurate they may be. We count on a creative man, a citizen who understands how much depends on him both at his specific place in production and in the country as a whole. Such a full-blooded, comprehensively developed man is, on the one hand, in himself the goal of

our society, and, on the other hand, the most reliable guarantee of our economic growth and scientific progress.

Question: Indeed, the man whom you describe, the conscious citizen of the society of developed socialism, can no longer be satisfied with the general tenets of even the most correct ideological precepts. He thirsts for more. For a serious, thorough discussion of the existential questions which perturb him most. And it is important to live up to these expectations of his, is it not?

Answer: Of course. Our propaganda, as was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, still does not fully accord with the scope of the tasks facing society and with the level of this society's individual members. Our propagandists are at times attached to a kind of ideological gross output, organizing a great many stereotyped measures, all cast in the same mold, established, as it were, once and for all. The mass media are far from always capable of promptly and accurately explaining the causes of the various shortcomings and growing pains which every living organism experiences in the course of its development. The years-old inertia of propaganda is manifested, a propaganda based solely on successes which, naturally, no longer has a great impact on people. They know life well, they know its problems and concerns because they come up against them directly, and any embellishment of reality is alien to them. They want to hear the truth about everything. Incidentally, by indulging in wishful thinking from time to time we thus unintentionally cast doubt on the great, colossal things that we have accomplished; we downgrade our achievements, as it were. People want to hear the truth about everything no matter how bitter this truth may be at times. Nothing is more effective and convincing than the truth. It can explain the most unfavorable situation and solve the most complex conflict. Everything must be explained with the appropriate party directness and responsibility.

You must also take account of another factor. If we speak about shortcomings and difficulties outright, this is not a sign of weakness, it means that we are aware of these shortcomings, and consequently are committed to correcting them. If you like, the admission of shortcomings and healthy self-criticism in general are a sign of strength, they are evidence of inner confidence. And without that, development and advancement is not possible.

Question: Is it possible to conclude then that ideology is turning into a productive force, as it were?

Answer: You know, I am no lover of unnecessarily categorical eye-catching formulations. Ideological concepts and ideological education must be bound up closely with real life--that is correct. The ideologist who does not base his work on the actual state of affairs is no good. It turns out that to argue in global terms, so to speak, generally is far, far easier than to understand and work out the reasons for the legging of, say, one quite specific collective and to help discover ways out round the problem. Ideological training is not postulates learned by heart but a grounding

in the search for optimum solutions, in true creativeness, and in raising production efficiency. It is necessary to cultivate the habit of looking reality straight in the face rather than hiding behind a set formula adopted at one time, even if at that time it had proved quite useful. It is understandable that every leader of propagandist is afraid of making mistakes. And some people consider the use of cliches to be a kind of insurance against mistakes. However, in reality this seemingly innocuous stereotyped way of thinking undermines confidence in the propagandist.

Question: Is the upshot then that new work forms are needed, that untrodden paths have to be traveled to win the hearts of men?

Answer: Well, speaking metaphorically, you can put it that way. But more simply--it is necessary to be in constant direct and immediate contact with the people. Not for the record, not for good marks, not to flatter one's vanity, but for the benefit of our common cause, for 4 years now integrated political theme days have been held in the Estonian SSR on a fundamentally new basis. On the second Wednesday of each month, leaders from all levels meet with workers, kolkhoz members, and the intelligentsia, they visit the labor collectives themselves, and often talk to even quite small teams--that way communication is more intimate and natural, and the conversation livelier. And it is conversation, not a report being read out; it is an exchange of views on the most burning and acute questions of the day--outspoken questions are asked and frank answers are given. There is no unnecessary diplomacy--we all think alike, we are Communists and Soviet people. We come together so as to jointly, in the spirit of Leninist traditions, discuss how to proceed. How to overcome shortcomings and combat difficulties, how to assume responsibility both for our given production role and in the broader civic sense, for the republic and for the country as a whole. Quite possibly the workers have often read much of what a leader is saying in newspapers or heard it said on the radio or television. However, here the factor of live, confidence-inspiring communication comes into play. There is no question of leaving things half said--people make a clean breast of it. Frankness, as I have said earlier, is proving a remarkable asset. Rumors, conjectures, and intrigues, let's admit it, are still about, but they are being forced out once and for all by responsible competent, and candid information. Such information disarms even habitual loudmouths who, after all, do exist. Even such an acute problem as the housing problem is discussed wisely at the joint meetings. Indeed, when a man comes for an interview with, say, the rayispolkom chairman or the enterprise party committee chairman he is naturally thinking only about his own needs. The atmosphere is quite different during a collective discussion: here people learn from the prevailing ambience itself to think in broader terms, to care not only about themselves but also about their comrades, and in any case they begin to understand that, if a request has not been complied with yet, this is not due to malicious intent but to an objective coincidence of circumstances.

I remember thinking when I arrived for the first integrated political theme day and looked around the works club premises filled to capacity: Well, everything new attracts people, but will we be able to get such an audience

together on the fifth or sixth occasion, will people find it interesting? In all honesty I can say that the political theme days have proved themselves. People are not disillusioned. It occasionally happened during the first political theme days that the meeting's chairman would hasten to thank the guest speaker for his contribution, and at times it was even necessary to stop him and say to him--why are you in such a hurry to close the meeting, the comrades have not had their say yet, they have not asked any questions? And the questions asked were reserved and timid to start with. Now they just flood in. And what is most pleasing is that it is no longer a question of spontaneous curiosity but of a comprehensively conceived and weighed--sometimes even beforehand, at home--and inwardly nurtured interest in our affairs, or a strong feeling about them. This means that the need for such straightforward communication is mutual. It means that feedback, as the scientists call it, has been established.

Question: Can one conclude then that these meetings with the people are useful also for leaders at all levels?

Answer: And how! Extremely so! For senior comrades this is a genuinely Leninist school of education and communication with the masses. Let's be frank: At times a leader may have his own sketchy idea of how his activity is perceived among the people--he has received the people who had made an appointment to voice a complaint, he read out his bit at an official meeting--and he considers his mission accomplished. The political theme day teaches leaders to be answerable to the masses directly. It broadens the officials' horizons and gives them a clear indication of how people live, what their troubles and concerns are, and occasionally it makes an official revise his work principles. And how many live and immediate impressions, how much food for thought it provides! I can frankly say: The party's prestige is indubitably rising in connection with this work form in connection with the fact that senior officials are regularly meeting not only with workers from huge collectives but also with employees of small offices, shops, and service industry enterprises. The links with the masses have been strengthened. We are at home in the labor collectives. Public opinion is now being studied on the basis of the most immediate reactions. The questions which crop up most frequently serve as the basis for press articles and television programs, and there are rubrics which have been prompted by the practice of precisely these frank meetings. But the biggest satisfaction is derived again from the genuine human reactions. To cite a characteristic example. A worker who failed to gain the understanding of his shop foreman said something on the lines of: "Never mind, we'll get back to it during the political theme day..." The main point here lies not in the threat but in the fact that people have the confidence: Any question, any problem can be raised and an answer obtained.

Here let us cite some of the questions raised during the political theme days: "Why are the plan targets not backed up by the necessary resources?" "What are the prospects for the demand for apartment telephone connections on Tallin housing developments being met?" "Why are the retail prices for bread lower than its cost price, and how are retail prices regulated?"

"Is it not possible to do away with crosshauls of, say, timber exports and imports?" "Is it possible to organize the production of low-capacity universal tractors for private plots?" And 88 such "why," "is it not possible," and "where and when" questions were asked in May and 166 in June.

And these questions are not born out of curiosity of the "I want to know everything" kind. No and never. Every question is a product of life itself, a combination of those contradictions and discrepancies which arise on the rapids and in the whirlpools of life. When returning his travel authorization to the Central Committee propaganda section each rapporteur also submits an account of the most essential questions put to him, which are then grouped according to areas of social life and dispatched to 30 addresses--to the Council of Ministers, the Academy of Sciences, newspapers, television, and radio for information, and to ministries and departments with precise deadlines for their examination and information on the specific measures adopted. This, most likely is the origin of the phrase "we'll talk about it during the political theme day" which has gained such popularity; all this is the real matter-of-fact consequences of those discussions.

There is no spot in the republic today which members of the party's Central Committee, ministers, and town and rayon leaders have not visited during the past 4 years and where an honest and frank debate of all the questions perturbing people is not underway.

The mass media have assumed a firm place in public life. The Estonian television program "Forum" and the radio program "Microforum" enjoy great popularity among the population. They are encounters between a many-thousand-strong audience and leaders of ministries and departments, and they are organized weekly on the basis of working people's letters. During the broadcast you can phone in directly to the studio from any city in the republic. All you have to say is "Forum" and the operators on the inter-city exchange immediately put you through to the studio. The whole conversation takes place before viewers' eyes. The questions are businesslike and sometimes even sharp. Well, that is what communication with people is for. Here every leader is open to scrutiny.

The republic papers RAHVA HAAL and SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA have "open letter days." Leaders of ministries and departments are invited to meet readers in the republic's cities and rayons and at enterprises, and detailed reports on the meetings are later published.

Question: The quality of consumer goods, no doubt, also feature in the discussions at the meetings with the working people? Not for nothing, after all, was this question discussed at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum in the context of the struggle for the purity of world outlook.

Answer: Naturally. At times we get carried away lamenting some specific shortage and somehow we lose sight of the fact that the living standard in our country has improved considerably. After all, even the shortages

occur mainly in the sphere of first-class, expensive, and especially fashionable goods. Needs are growing. The taste for a well-organized, well-equipped life, for a high quality of life is growing. And this quality is not that easy to obtain. Let us take such a commonplace thing as the seam on a raincoat collar, a smart detail, it pleases the eye, but a mere trifle after all, it would seem. But behind this trifle lies the work of design and development workers and the cooperation of whole sectors of industry, since even the thread for the seam has to be special--synthetic--and the dye has to be special, and a special machine is needed also to make the seam. This is what has to be remembered when considering quality not at the level of the consumer but of the creator, so to speak. This is a complex problem and pious wishes alone cannot resolve it. However, this does not mean of course that, having pleaded objective difficulties, you can remain inactive. Here too party initiative can be of considerable benefit. Tallin party Gorkom, together with the gorispolkom, annually organizes a competition for the best consumer article, which takes into consideration quality as well as the technological standard of production and the demand for the article. What is the purpose of such competitions? Above all, they develop the initiative of labor collectives. Let's face it, what is needed is to complain less about the short supply of particular goods and to search for ways to increase their output. Scientists claim that 70 percent of the quality of a product lies in its development process, in the conception of its design and its materialization. Therefore we endeavor to keep a watch on the initial link of this chain which leads to the production of quality, attractive goods which embellish and ease our daily life.

Question: In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov touched on the idea of "the level of socialist civilization" in our existence...

Answer: That, essentially, is the theme of our Soviet way of life. It is characterized, in my view, by the constant growth of the spiritual needs of the individual. Man wants to live his life not merely free from want--he wants to live a worthy life. Wages, and money in general, sometimes no longer play the paramount role when people are planning their lives; they have understood that they can always get quite a good wage and they aspire to greater things: mutual understanding within the collective, modern working conditions, and the organization of leisure and consumer services at a particular enterprise. Culture, that is. In other words, people aspire to a high level of civilization in life. You know, this is particularly noticeable in the Estonian countryside. Kolkhoz members earn a decent wage, milkmaids and hog tenders earn up to R400 monthly. But money is not everything. People have been provided with great opportunities, they are able to organize their daily life, their leisure and recreation according to the demands of modern culture.

The NEDELAYA correspondents, as it happened, visited the office of Karl Genrikhovich Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central

Committee, on the eve of another political theme day. The following morning Comrade Vayno was leaving for Tartuskiy Rayon to meet workers at the Lenin Sovkhoz. With the harvest in full swing, the discussion was to take place during the lunchbreak directly in the field camp. Another frank discussion with all party directness.

CSO: 1800/141

REGIONAL

UKRAINE OBKOM CHIEF NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN CP RECRUITING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by I. Lutak, first secretary of Cherkassy Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party: "Reinforcement. Party Life: Honor and Prestige of a Communist"]

[Excerpts] The work of communists in carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress is being thoroughly analyzed at the accountability and elections meetings presently being held by primary party organizations. Questions of organizational party work, particularly those related to the work with party reinforcement and education, occupy a prominent place in the discussions.

We are constantly striving to see that the best representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and those who distinguish themselves in production and public life join the party.

However, we are aware that our work in the selection of party members and their education is not completely in compliance with the requirements of the 26th Congress or with the tasks proposed by the November (1982) and June (1983) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. This work has sometimes been evaluated only by the number of new members recruited, without consideration for the fact that some young communists, when they see various kinds of violations, abuses, and report padding are complacent about them and do not consider it of concern to them.

In one of the recent meetings of the obkom bureau, the situation with regard to admitting builders into the party was analyzed. In this connection a number of remarks were addressed to the Pridneprovskiy Raykom. The Zvenigorodskiy and Mankovskiy Raykoms, where instances of superficial checks on the business-like and moral qualities of those entering the CPSU ranks have been tolerated and intolerable liberalism has become apparent, have been criticized more than once recently. In some places, party members have had an irresponsible attitude toward such an important document as the party recommendation. For example, in the Cherkassy Claydite Gravel Plant, furnace worker I. Topchiy was recommended for the CPSU. He was in no way deserving of the complimentary words used to describe him by people who approached this serious business perfunctorily and without the proper

strictness. It was necessary to point this out to them. We require that each communist who recommends a person for the party should know him well as far as joint production and public work is concerned and should aid his occupational and moral development.

A check conducted in the Uman and Smela city and Talnovskiy Rayon party organizations showed that there are many candidates for CPSU membership with an overdue probationary period. The cause of this, in addition to poor research of the personal qualities of those being accepted, is inadequate concern that candidates establish themselves in labor collectives. Not all candidates for CPSU membership have permanent party assignments; many have not reported on passing the candidate period.

Now in the course of the accountability and elections campaign, oblast communists still are not carefully examining the work of party organizations in regard to admission into the party and the education of young communists. We consider it necessary to intensify in every way possible the ideological training of young communists and to see that each one of them justifies his high rank with credit.

12478

CSO: 1800/3

REGIONAL

PLANNING COMMISSION REPORTS TO TUSSR SUPREME SOVIET

GF161120 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Summary from poor reception] The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium tasked the Planning and Budget Commission and other permanent commissions of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet to make a preliminary review of the state plan for economic and social development in the Turkmen SSR for 1984; the progress of fulfilling the economic and social development plan of the Turkmen SSR during 1983; the state budget of the Turkmen SSR for 1984 and also a report on the fulfillment of the 1982 state budget of the Turkmen SSR; and then to prepare a report to be submitted to the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet and its presidium.

A meeting of the Planning and Budget Commission attended by representatives of the other permanent commissions of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet was held on 15 November. The meeting was opened by Koreyev, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission.

Abramov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee presented a report on the draft state plan for economic and social development of the Turkmen SSR for 1984 and the progress in fulfilling the plan during 1983. A report on the draft budget state budget of the Turkmen SSR for 1984 and on the fulfillment of the state plan during 1982 was presented by Turkmen Finance Minister Sukhanov.

[Words indistinct] presented a report on the draft plan and budget for 1984 in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 22nd Congress of the Turkmenistan Communist Party, and the May and November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenums. Special attention was dedicated to the questions of using internal reserves, improving production effectiveness, increasing labor productivity, economizing on materials, controlling financial resources, and increasing production of consumer's goods. A report on the order and progress of reviewing the 1984 plan and budget and the progress of fulfillment of the 1983 plan and a statement on the fulfillment of the 1982 budget was presented by Kireyev, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet.

Participating in the meeting were Shmidt, member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; [name indistinct], chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet; Nazarova, secretary of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; chairman of the permanent commissions of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet; and leaders of the ministries and departments.

An organizational meeting of the preparatory commissions was held on the same day. It approved a plan of work.

CSO: 1830/121

REGIONAL

NEW ESTONIAN GRAMMAR PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tallinn RAHVA HÄÄL in Estonian on 21 October publishes on page 2 a 600-word article by Lauri Leesli reviewing a new grammar which has appeared throughout bookstores in Estonia. The book entitled "Let's Speak Estonian" by Helmi Leberecht is intended for those who are not yet familiar with the Estonian language but have a desire to learn it. Forty thousand copies have been printed.

CSO: 1815/9

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

ESTONIAN WRITERS' UNION OFFICIALS REPLACED--Tallinn--A meeting of the Estonian SSR Writers' Union Board, held 17 October, discussed organizational questions. The board agreed to the request by people's writer of the Estonian SSR P. Kuusberg that he be relieved of the duties of chairman of the republic's Writers' Union Board for health reasons and the request by meritorious writer of the Estonian SSR L. Remelgas that he be relieved of the duties of deputy chairman of the board owing to his retirement. Meritorious writer of the Estonian SSR V. Beekman was elected chairman of the Estonian SSR Writers' Union Board. A. Siyg was elected deputy chairman, and R. Saluri--secretary of the board. [Text] [PM261454 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Oct 83 p 6]

CSO: 1800/141

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